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1877.

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Savannah Morning News.

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ON the 1st of January, the News entered upon its 25th volume of a prosperous existence. Its uniform consistency as a Democratic journal and its steadfast devotion to principle makes it the test of the political faith of thousands of readers.

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Mr. E. L. GRANGER, has also added a Stamping Department, where all kind of stamping will be done at moderate prices. March 28

Marshals For the Next State Fair

The following gentlemen have accepted the position of Marshals for the coming State Fair, tendered them by the State Agricultural Society, and have promised to be prompt on hand:

Chief Marshal—Duncan Cameron, of Orange.

Assistant Marshals—B. C. Cobb, Lincoln.

J. H. Pearson, Burke.

Erwin Harris, Calowell.

Sam. T. Ashe, Anson.

Sam. H. Webb, Alamance.

Thomas McGehee, Person.

C. M. Parks, Moses McCown, John Kirkland, Jr, and Samuel Dickson, Orange.

Dr. S. D. Booth, William Davis and William Osborne, Granville.

A. H. Stokes, Caswell.

Joseph Lockhart and Matt Ransom, Jr; Northampton.

P. M. Wilson and M. J. Hawkins, Warren.

Harry W. Stubbs, Martin.

Dr. Wm. R. Capehart, Chowan.

Wm. E. Sugg and David H. Barlow, Edgecombe.

Arnold Borden, Wayne.

James Kenan, Duplin.

Frank W. Barnes, Wilson.

John D. Williams, Cumberland.

Fred Hargrave, New Hanover,

W. W. Green and R. S. White, Franklin.

R. A. Hamilton, Forsyth.

Ham Jones, Charles Hinton, Sherwood Haywood, George M. Smedes, W. A. Turk, W. P. Batchelor, P. H. Andrews and T. P. Devereux, Wake.

LONG LIVE GOV. HAMPTON.

"Shout the glad tidings o'er mountain and sea,
Hampton has triumphed; Carolina is free.'

Let all the people say Amen, and as a memorial of the event secure at once a copy of "Gov. Hampton's March," which bears upon its elegant illustrated little page, a superb lithograph of Carolina's noble son. The March, (E Mack, composer,) is a grand success and is selling immensely all over the Union. The Bands play it; the Boys whistle it; the Ladies pronounce it "Lovely." For Brass Band, $1,00; for Piano, or Organ, 40 cents. For sale at all Music Stores or by the publishers,

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW for July has been republished promptly by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co; 41 Barclay Street, New York. We have not space to do more than briefly mention the principal contents.

The leading article is entitled "Religious Ideas and Modern Thought.' The writer endeavours to present a fair statement of the method of divine relation to mankind, and to explain its relations with the question of Christian Dogma. He maintains that "Christian Dogma is not one whit more transcendental than what goes by the name of scientific truth.'

Under the title of "The Athens of Thucydides,' we have the main argument of the History of the Peloponnesian War, and a short sketch of the polity of Ancient Athens.

In the article "Mr. Arnold on Butler,' the reviewer combats the criticisms on Bishop Butler's Analogy were delivered as lectures in Edinburgh in 1876.

Of the remaining articles, that on "The Southern Slaves," written by the well known historian, Edward A. Freeman, will undoubtedly receive the most attention.

The Contemporary Literature, with its numerous short notices, keeps the reader well posted on the books of the quarter.

See ad. for periodicals.

The Nashville *American* issues a catechism:

Why did they strike?

Because of a reduction of wages.

Why the reduction of wages.

Because of the falling of freight business and the reduction of revenues.

Why the falling off of business and diminution of revenues?

Closing of factories and cessation of productive industries.

Withdrawal of capital from industrial enterprises.

Why the withdrawal of capital?

The timidity of capitalists; the general doubt and uncertainty about the government's policy with regard to the resumption it always threatens and always prevents.

Why this governmental vacillation?

To permit the rings that regulate the governmental policy to make 50 per cent, out of the fluctuations and contraction.

The London *Times* says: The voice of the country was heard after a long silence, and the sentence it pronounced was not in favor of the Republicans. By what means this verdict has been set aside, and how it has happened that the condemned party still lives and flourishes, it is not necessary once more to say. The subject is one on which, as our readers will see, Mr. Tilden has had a word to offer, and we need add nothing to his extremely formidable comments. The kind of victory he deprecates will hardly be won twice.

DEATH OF P. WARREN WHEELER.

From a communication in the Raleigh Christian *Advocate* from the Rev. J. H. Wheeler father of the deceased, we make the following extract in connection with the life and death of this estimable gentleman:

My son was born on the 7th July, 1839, and died on the 31st July 1877, having just entered his 39th year. During a revival in the Spring of 1856, in the town of Washington, N. C. he was converted to God, and joined the M. E. Church, South, of which, I think I can say truthfully, he remained a consistent and useful member until the time of his death.

The year of his birth 1839, was celebrated, both in Europe and this country, as the Centennial of the origin of Methodism. The 25th day of October of that year was set apart as the day when special services should be held throughout the entire connection; and the free will offerings of the people rendered in thanksgiving to Almighty God. On that day in connection with these services held in Wilmington, N. C. (where I was stationed that year), my son was baptized by Father Jeunet of precious memory, and publicly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, in baptism, and as a part of the offering of his parents on the occasion I had hoped he would be moved to enter the ministry, and at one time thought he was 'inwardly moved' in that direction. In this, however, my wishes were not realized, yet, I trust, he served God acceptably and usefully in other spheres. At the close of the war he settled in Warren county, engaged in school teaching, and became Superintendent of the Sabbath school at Hebron Church, in the Warren circuit.

In the Summer of 1870 he was married to Miss Minnie E. Lindsay of Beaufort, and at the close of the next year removed to that town. There he was made Superintendent of the Sabbath school—one of the Board of Stewards—Recording Steward of the station, and general Treasurer of various funds raised for the enterprises of the Church. He was also a member of the Lodge of Good Templars—I think, one of the charter members—filled its highest offices, and probably contributed very greatly to the perpetuity of the order until his death. In the public congregation at the prayer meeting—in the Sabbath School—at the Steward's meetings, at the Quarterly Conference, at the meetings of the Good Templars providential interferences alone prevented his attendance. He early enlisted in the late war, and while in the army was attacked with Diarrhœa, which became chronic, and from which he never but partially recovered. His last illness probably induced by this predisposing cause, lasted for several weeks, but it was thought by his physician, without any alarming symptoms, the immediate cause of his death being congestion of the lungs. His end was such as belongs only to the children of God. His pastor was unremitting in his attentions, as were also other friends in their kind offices.

A short time before he died he was asked, 'Do you feel that all is well?' 'I do,' said he. I trust, it was then said, you can say, 'the best of all is God is with us.' 'I can,' was his emphatic reply—raising at the same time both hands in token of triumph.

'Who shall fill his place?' said his pastor at the funeral. It was difficult to tell who were the mourners,' said a lady visiting the town, and making one of the congregation, so generally was the large congregation affected to tears at the funeral services. He is gone! His work is done! Another tie binds me and mine to heaven. God has graciously granted me the great blessing of receiving *all* my children into the Church. Oh, that we may *all* meet in heaven.

J. H. WHEELER.

Hillsboro, Aug. 9th '77.

TWINS.

One of the most singular cases ever brought before the courts has just come up in this city. A man died, leaving his property, one-third to his wife, one third to his child and the other third to a child then unborn. The unborn party, however, proved to be twins, and the executor is solely perplexed as to whether he shall divide the third, giving each of the twins one-sixth of the estate, or whether he shall carry out the testator's purpose to serve all the children alike, by giving them and the widow one-fourth; or whether, again, he shall give the widow her third and divide the other two-thirds among the three children. The case being wholly without precedent in this state, the court gives the executor no advice, and the conundrum is to be in some way brought before the probate supreme court.

Springfield (Mass.) Dispatch.

SLIGHT SHRINKAGE.

Some idea of the terrible shrinkage which stocks have undergone of late may be gathed from the following facts:

On the 8th of March, 1876, the stock of the New Jersey Central Railway was worth $107 per share, and on the 23d of June, 1877, it was only worth $6 per share.

On the same date, the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road sold for $33 per share, against $119, and the stock of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company sold at $30 per share; against $120 in '76.

The total shrinkage in the stock of these three roads, between the dates named above, was nearly sixty-two million dollars.

MY FIRST ELEPHANT.

Hunting Great Game in Africa.

Some years ago, says a traveler, in my first hunting trip in Africa, I had been tramping about for days through the hot sands, which seemed to moisten as I walked; and at last, wearied out, we camped down for the night close to a pool. I was in the land of dreams, and back in England, when I was awakened by one of my Kaffirs, and, sitting up, there was about the strangest noise of wallowing, shouting and trumpeting I ever heard. It was for all the world as if some great beasts were playing with the water, and kept saying "Pomp!"

'Elephants,' my boy whispered.

And we lay listening, I without the slightest desire to go and attack them in the dark; and at last, all becoming silent, I dropped again into that sound sleep enjoyed by the tired man.

The next morning, on seeking the nearest pool, the first glance convinced us that our ears had not played us false in the night, for there, deeply impressed in the soft mud, lay the giant footprints of seven splendid bulls.

A careful survey round about soon showed us that they had come down the valley to the right, and, after drinking and splashing about in all the pools, had gone out into the low hills on the left; so, putting my best spooring Kaffir on the track, we lost no time in starting in pursuit.

The troop, as well as could be judged, consisted of about ten or twelve bulls, among them three or four regular old teasers, with footprints nearly two feet in diameter.

After following their spoor for about a couple of hours across a sort of easy country, it led us to some much higher and more rugged hills, and here they had ceased to feed and taken to an old path, stepping it out at a brisk pace in single file.

After following the spoor for about another hour along this path, it once more left it and struck off again in the old direction across the hills, and, just here getting among a lot of yesterday's tracks, we had great difficulty in following it; but at length my boy, with the sagacity and perseverance of a hound, ferreted it out, and away we went again.

About eleven o'clock we got into a patch of very thick, scrubby (what the Kaffirs call 'Idoro" bush) in a deep kloof between the hills, and here we went along with great care and caution, expecting every instant to see the elephants, as I made sure they would not pass a place so favorable for their midday siesta; however, they went clean out of here, and up the steep hill on the other side. Arrived at the top, we looked down upon a large kloof, inclosed on all sides with steep hills, and covered with dense bush, thicker a great deal than we had just come through; and as I looked I felt sure my friends were sleeping not many hundred yards off.

At this instant, glancing to the right, I perceived elephants coming down the side of a hill a little on ahead (my boy afterward claimed to have headed these, and turned them back toward the valley); so I ran to intercept them.

I was just in time, and as they passed in front of me, and not any more than forty yards distance, in single file, I gave the last one (he having the finest ivory a shot in the middle of the shoulder, but a few inches too high; however, it slackened his speed considerably, and he left the others. Quickly reloading, I followed, and getting to where the brush was a little more open, shouted behind him: 'Hi, there! woho, old man!' and fatal curiosity, or, perhaps, a wish for vengeance, inducing him to turn, I planted another four-ounce ball in his chest. He wheeled around immediately, but strength failed him, he only walked a few yards, stood under a tree, and after receiving another bullet square on the shoulder his huge ears flap again and sinking slowly down, with his hind legs doubled out, surrendered up his tough, old spirit, looking, for all the world though dead, like a tame elephant when kneeling for people to ascend the howdah.

STRONG.—A Colorado saloon keeper said of a rough crowd: 'I couldn't get their whisky strong enough for them; so, after trying every way, I at last made a mixture of poison-oak and butternut. That did the business. I called it the Shepherd's Delight, and it was a popular drink. The first Pike I tried it on yelled with delight. The next took two drinks and turned a double somerset in the road before the house. A peddler came along, and after he took several drinks of my Shepherd's Delight he went off and stole his own pack and hid it in the woods.'

A judge, joking a young lawyer, said: "If you and I were turned into a horse and an ass, which would you prefer to be?" "The ass, to be sure," replied the lawyer. "I've heard of an ass being made a judge; but a horse never."

"DOOMED AND DAMNED."

The tendency of the times since the war has been corrupt rather than elevating and hence it is that crime is so easily palliated and criminals so readily forgiven for their offences. This tendency has found its way into the South, a section so generally free from the disgusting taints which find aid and encouragement in some of the Northern States and hence it is that we find certain papers among us ready to forget the means by which Mr. Hayes was foisted into the Presidency and to laud and magnify him in every trivial instance when he but performs his sworn duty. They are careful to give people to understand that they do not forget or forgive the offense but at the same time they are perfectly ready to forget and forgive the man who profits by the crime, knowing it to have been such, and knowing too, that but for the vile electoral commission he would never have entered the White House. As an illustration of the foregoing we find in yesterday's morning *Star* a reference to the Louisiana and Florida frauds with the assertion that "the party that perpetrated, countenanced and sustained the wrongs and rascalities is doomed and damned already." The *Star* blows hot one day and cold the next; in fact, sometimes hot and cold in almost the same breath. How can it doom the party and not denounce its leaders? How can it damn Morton and Blaine and Butler and in the same breath praise its "Returning Board Hayes?" If the party is guilty, Hayes is guilty, just as much so, in fact, as any other among its leaders. Probably more so, as Mr. Hayes not only profited by the vile rascalities of the returning boards but he is to-day the head, and the only head, of his party in this country.—*Wilmington Review.*

MISS CORISANDE'S AGE.

Miss Corisande was born only two years earlier than her Brother Tom. When Tom was ten years old she gloried because she was twelve. When Tom was known to be fourteen, she confessed to sweet sixteen. When Tom proudly boasted of eighteen, she timidly acknowledged herself past nineteen. When he came home from college, with a mustache and a vote, and had a party in honor of his twenty-first birthday, she said to her friends: "What a boyish fellow he is; who would think he was only a year younger than I?" And when Tom declared he was twenty-five years and old enough to get married, she said to a gentleman friend: "Do you know, I feel savagely jealous to think of Tom getting married. But then I suppose twins always are more attached to each other than other brothers and sisters." And two years later, at Tom's wedding, she said with girlish vivacity to the wedding guests: 'Dear old Tom, to see him married to-night and then think how, when he was only five years old, they brought him in to see me, his baby sister; I wonder if he thinks of it to-night.' You have met Miss Corisande, probably. She lives in your town.

Several years ago in a great public school in England the lads during the hours of recreation were in the habit of having their clay pipes with all the gusto of veterans. But one unlucky day the Provost-Marshal caught five or six of the youngsters in the very act, and forthwith hauled them before one of the grave and reverend signiors.

After dilating upon the evils of the habit the master began to interrogate the culprits. 'What do you smoke for, sir?'

'Please, sir,' says number one, 'I smoke for headache and it relieves me.'

'Humph!' quoth the master, 'the remedy's worse than the disease, but what do you smoke for?' Then to number two, who suffered from internal disorder, and found that tobacco was the only thing that helped him. The third smoked for toothache, and each of the others had some dire disease for which the Nicotian weed was a panacea. When number six's turn was reached, and the usual question asked the culprit, a very small boy, he pondered. His comrades had nearly exhausted all the ills which school-boys are heir to, and he was puzzled for a minute, and then, with one eye shyly raised, responded:

'Please, sir, I smoke for *corns*.—*Chicago Leaf.*

Our Temperance friends will be glad to hear JOHN G. SAXE'S last. It will do to quote. It was recently sent in a letter to a friend and is as follows:

"You have heard of 'the snake in the grass,' my boy'
Of the terrible snake in the grass;
But now you must know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class,
Alas!
'Tis the venomous snake in the glass!'

In a certain office the following notice is posted: "Shut the door, and when you have done talking on business, serve your mouth in the same way.'

Men who travel barefooted around a newly carpeted bedroom often find themselves on the wrong tack.

WHO ARE THE BLESSED.

Blessed is the man who minds his own business.

Blessed is the woman who never says to her husband, 'I told you so.'

Blessed is the man who can sew on his own buttons when the baby is crying.

Blessed is the woman who won't marry a widower—providing he is your father.

Blessed is the mother-in-law who never reminds you that you married above your station.

Blessed is the rich relation who never looks down on you—when you are in the gutter.

Blessed is the poor relation who never looks up to you—for money.

Blessed is the old maid who don't hate old people and the children.

Blessed is the old bachelor who don't hate cats and pin cushions.

Blessed are the married people who don't wish they were single.

Blessed are the single people who are content to remain so.

Blessed is the husband who never says his mother's pies were better than his wife's are.

Blessed is the wife (formerly a widow) who never calls up the virtues of her 'dear departed' for No. 2 to emulate.

Blessed is the woman who don't scold when the stove pipe falls down on the dinner table and—blessed is the man who can fix it up without swearing.

Blessed is the friend who never requires the loan of an umbrella.

Blessed is the neighbor who is so busy with his own affairs that he has no time to pry into yours.

Where are the blessed?

Echo answers, "Where?"

CURIOSITY SHOP.

Hawks can fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour.

Ducks can fly at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

The crow can fly at the rate of 25 miles an hour.

The sparrow can fly at the rate of 92 miles an hour.

The falcon can fly at the rate of 73 miles an hour.

Frogs live from 12 to 15 years—if not eaten.

Three thousand stars are visible to the naked eye. Countless millions are revealed by the telescope. Some are so remote that their light, traveling at the rate of 200,000 miles a second, cannot arrive at our little planet in less than 14,000 years.

The different species of birds are estimated at 6,000.

The different species of fishes will probably reach 10,000.

The different species of reptiles will probably reach 2,000.

There are 250,000 species of living animals.

The wings of some insects are so thin that 60,000 placed one upon the other would not form a heap of more than a quarter of an ounce in weight.

Twenty-five thousand egg of a silk.

WHAT IS A REGISTERED LETTER?

The question is very often asked: What is the difference between a registered letter than any other? The difference is that a registered letter does not go in the mail proper. It passes from hand to hand outside the mail pouches, every person through whose hands it passes being required to sign a receipt for it on passing it over the next in transit. The person holding the last receipt is thus always able to show who is accountable for the loss. The responsibility rests upon the man who has signed a receipt for the registered package and who is not able to produce the package or a receipt from somebody else for it. The safest way to send money is by money-order. Where it does not go to a money-order office it should always be sent in a registered package. Money ought not to be sent in an ordinary letter under any circumstances. There is no possible way of "tracking" such a letter.

The farmers' sons who read the most papers and books are the brightest boys in the neighborhood, take the lead in debating societies, sooner assume a leading position in society, and are frequently promoted to the most honorable positions in the government.

Here is a good business-like epitaph: "Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. "This mounment was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and as a specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style, $250.

Pittsburg has been sued by certain persons whose property was destroyed by the rioters. This is perhaps preliminary to a suit by the Pennsylvania railroad for ten millions of dollars' property destroyed.

"Nothing will give you life," said a physician to a diminutive patient' 'except a quart of catnip tea.' "Then," responded the sick man, 'I must die, as I hold only a pint.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY .....AUG. 22 1877.

STATE CREDIT.

The action of the late Virginia Democratic Convention on the subject of public faith may recall to the people of North Carolina, a similarity of position, and suggest a dissimilarity of intention. The public debt weighs upon the right thinkers of Virginia as a burden heavy indeed to be borne, but not to be weighted down with the intolerable addition of the load of repudiation. The Richmond *State* expresses the sentiment which found voice in the resolve of the Convention. It says "the payment of the debt is the only great principle—for it has become a principle now—underlying the politics of Virginia; and it is not only a political, but a great social and commercial question, involving as it does the whole future of the State."

We are loth to believe that the people of North Carolina are less sensitive to their honor or inclined to be less faithful to their engagements than the men of Virginia. There was a perfect parallel in the origin of the obligatory debts of the two States, and there was in both the same facility for their creation in a character for honor never sullied by a stain, and a fidelity to obligations never shadowed by a suspicion. There ought to be a continued parallel in the purpose to preserve that character, and to redeem those obligations. Virginia, unlike North Carolina, is able to make no discriminations between valid indebtedness, and that not valid. She was never at the mercy of that carpet bag army, whose fingers, to apply the language of Judge Black, reached into the pockets of posterity; who anticipated the labor of coming years and appropriated them in advance; who coined the industry of future generations into cash, and snatched the inheritance from children whose fathers were unborn. Her debts on the contrary, are the creation of her own people, and the proceeds applied to their own use. North Carolina was sufficiently the mark of carpet bag rapacity; but it is fortunately not only in her power, but it is her duty, to dishonor those drafts made upon her posterity and to make the distinction between valid and invalid debts so broad that they cannot by possibility be confounded. The two States are then placed exactly upon the same footing, and we do not see any step that Virginia can take that is not strictly applicable to North Carolina; with this disadvantage to the former, that her valid debt is double that of the latter, and a part of it incurred for that unholy creation of the war, the State of West Virginia, which utterly disdains all share of responsibility.

It is true, as the Raleigh *Observer* says, that Virginia is troubled to provide for interest upon the recognized debt; and that the time is far distant when any Southern State can make an adjustment of its debt that will be satisfactory to its creditors that will not necessitate a much higher rate of taxation than is now paid by the people, and much higher than can be paid by them. All of which is undoubtedly true for the present, and for some time to come. All we can ask, and all we can do, is to protest against that loose morality which comforts itself with doing no worse than others have done, or that laxity which contemplates the fall of a great State from its commanding height of honor with the same indifference as the bankruptcy of a village shop keeper.

The times demand the sternest contest against such influences; they demand the most earnest effort for the restoration of that primitive purity which would not tolerate the taint of dishonor; they demand the eradication of those teachings of a prolonged war which made the practice of virtue or vice alike indifferent and effaced all distinctions between them.

Neither the politicians nor the press do justice to the people. They disparage their intelligence and they degrade their virtue; when in truth, all the great progressive movements of late have been successful only when the politician and the demagogue of the press have been thrust aside, and the people spoke out in their majestic authority.

The Convention movement owed its stupendous success to the people, far more sagacious than their would be leaders. The impulse to education has been given by the spontaneous demand of the people, pressing forward over the lagging tardiness of legislation. And the sentiments of State honor will always abide with the people, to take shape under happier conditions, and to rebuke those who seek to flatter them now by presuming upon an inherent dishonesty.

As in Virginia, so in North Carolina, the payment of the State debt is not only a political, but a social and commercial question, involving the whole future of the State.

In one of her recent letters to the Raleigh *Observer*, the intelligent and patriotic Mrs. C. P. S who, woman though she is, is a sagacious and well informed politican, uses the following language, which we commend to the consideration of those who seem disposed to delight in belittling that tendency to restore the good name of the State, upon the ground, that as it has been sinned against, so it can fitly retaliate by disgracing itself in the eyes of the world and bequeathing the legacy of shame to its posterity:

"If some of our leading politicians want to put a spoke or two in our wheel, they will do it more effectually than in any other way by advising the State to pay her debts as the first step towards getting capital to move this way, and encouraging enterprise. The heaviest clog on our progress would be the tears of the widow who lent us her money on faith in our much talked of honesty, and cannot get it back."

TRUE AS PREACHING

The Wilmington *Star*, in connection with some excellently conceived remarks upon the evils the Republican party has brought upon the country, and the necessity of keeping it down, now that it is no longer in the ascendant, uses the following language:

"It is then of the first importance that the organization of the Democratic party should be strictly maintained in every State. It will never do for it to be defeated in the South through discords and bickerings. The very safety of civil liberty—the conservation of a Republican form of government in our land rests solely upon the strength, fidelity and unity of this great party."

The wisdom of such counsel seems so natural after the experience of past sufferings, that it is surprising the necessity of offering it should exist. May we hope, that in offering it, the Star presents it as a peace offering, and as a mild acknowledgement that it has given occasion for some of those discords and bickerings by a somewhat too intolerant a presentation of the claims of Mr. Hayes to unquestioning support?

Commenting upon Mr. Lamar's speech before the late Mississippi Democratic Convention, the Savannah *News* says: From what Senator Lamar says, then, this is the sum. Let Southern Democrats encourage Mr. Hayes in his disposition to act according to his duty as required by the oath he has taken, and in his efforts to maintain, secure and intact, the rights and privileges of Southern States; but at the same time let them never forget that Mr. Hayes is the representative of a party in direct antagonism to the South:

In which we heartily concur. It would be folly to oppose Mr. Hayes for acting out the principles of the Democratic party. If it is agreeable to him to carry out our wishes, so much the pleasanter for us, and perhaps, so much the wiser for him. Nevertheless, as farther suggested by the News, Mr. Hayes does so, because he feels the compulsion laid upon him by his knowledge that a majority of the American people pronounced in favor of the policy he is pursuing, though by a perversion of the electoral voice, the party hostile to that policy is declared victorious.

Mr. Hayes has had no opposition from the "Bourbons." They have fallen very quietly into the fruition of his friendliness to the South. They have no idea of opposing him or giving him trouble; unless it troubles him that they withhold from him any special acknowledgement for his favorable tendencies. They will not forget, however, that he is "the representative of a party in direct antagonism to the South:" nor do they mean to forget that crime can never be respectable because it is successful. The worst legacy the war has left us is the toleration to irregularities which, in a normal state of society, would be denounced as crimes. Too many instances occur among our own people where ill gotten wealth finds condonation in undisturbed possession.

To resist this tendency to indulge successful wrong is the bounden duty of every patriot, because country no more than private property is safe if just title cannot be pleaded against successful possession, though such possession be based on fraud or violence.

Give us a regular army. There are too many of us. All too free. No law worth a cent. Universal suffrage makes universal demoralization. We need a stronger regular army to fence in the country. Democracy half cut the country's throat with free suffrage and now radicalism has about finished the other half with universal suffrage. A strong regular army is all that will keep the country from pulling to pieces.—Reidsville *Times*.

Aye, more troops to come back on the South again, perhaps. But Mr. Evans is a Federal Officer holder now, and sees through other spectacles. Alas! alas!!

We don't want to annex Mexico. It contains a population of nine millions of people all but about five hundred of whom are born thieves. The five hundred are thieves by education.—*Ex.*

THEIR VOICE IS FOR WAR.

The bourbon papers in the South are in the situation of the wife of Sganarelle in Moliere's memorable farce, who quarreled with a stranger for interfering with her husband when he was beating her. They are mad with the President "or any other man" who removed the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana and kicked out the carpet baggers. Their grievance is gone. Their stock in trade is lost. True, the people are benefitted by the removal of the troops and the re-establishment of constitutional government, but then *their* cause of quarrel, like Othello's occupation, "is gone indeed." They remind us of the boy who would have his father get down on all fours to test the character of his bull pup. No sooner done than the pup seized the old gentleman by the nose. While he was pitching around in pain, the youngster cried out, "hold on, dad, it may hurt you a little, but it will be the making of the pup." Keeping the troops and carpet-baggers down here would have hurt the people but *then*—it would have made the fortunes of the bourbon organs. They are like Bill Arp during the war who said he was willing to sacrifice every one of his wife's relations rather than the Yankees should whip the fight. These gentry would rather see South Carolina and Louisiana, and, at a pinch, probably North Carolina, too, under military supervision than forego the capital they could make by stirring up the passions of the people. For our part we are pleased that the troops have been removed and the carpet-baggers routed. We are for peace and prosperity, honest government and good will between all sections.—*Raleigh News.*

As one of the so-called "Bourbon papers of the South" we object to such stuff as the above as unfounded in fact, and calculated to place a very large number of people who happen not to adopt the views of the *News* in a very false position. When Democratic journals assert that the voice of those who refuse to swallow Hayes is "for war" it is simply indulging in unwarranted exaggeration and supplying Messrs Morton, Blain & Co. with material to use in their bloody shirt operations. This is not the intention of the *News*, we are satisfied, but still it has that tendency, and it should not for the sake of making an imaginary point against the Bourbons, let its zeal run away with its discretion. In brief it should stick to truth closer and keep its base fancy within bounds. There is no Bourbon in the South whose voice is for war, and mad at Hayes "because he removed the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and kicked out the carpet baggers." This is a wrong statement of the case. We object to Hayes not for these things, but for being a party to a conspiracy to rob the American people out of the chief magistrate they had elected and for taking the seat assigned to him by fraud, to which he *knew* he had no honest claim. That's our objection to Hayes, and that *was* the objection of the *News* as well.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

We unite with the Greensboro *Patriot* and the Statesville *Loudmark* in reprobating such puerility as characterizes the article quoted from the Raleigh *News*. The article itself is unworthy of a place in the paper claiming to be the leading journal of North Carolina; for besides being grossly unjust in its charges, and injurious in its inferences, it is deficient in all the elements of reflection and observation. It is puerility flattened out to inanity to describe the "Bourbons" as "mad with the President for removing the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, and removing the carpet baggers." The Bourbons embrace a majority of the press and we believe a large majority of the people of North Carolina; a majority comprising quite as much of patriotism as is found among the liberals; and retaining enough of common sense to rejoice in the removal of the great load of oppression from the South; with enough of manliness to stand erect in the presence of him who moved in obedience to Constitutional mandates, not under the compulsion of favor or generosity.

Let the *News* remember that it has readers among Bourbons as well as among liberals; among men of sense as well as among the unreasoning idiots it seems to imagine constitutes the majority, and that the literary references so profusely used to point the article refered to are a very thin menstruum for such offensive allegations.

We do *not* mean to insinuate that the Wilmington *Star* is looking for office as a reward for its defence of Mr. Hayes. But we submit if its zeal has not overrun fairness and discretion sometimes; and if it has not laid itself open, by superfluous anxiety to obtrude the claim of Mr. Hayes to Southern approval, to something in the way of retort. We deprecate the antagonism which is likely to be created among ourselves. But taunts, and the continued citation of the opinion of Statesmen and journalists of other States, cannot drive us from the position we have taken, which is, quiet acquiescence in all the good the Democratic party can derive from the administration of Mr. Hayes; perfect abstinence from unnecessary complaint and opposition; and candid approval of whatever is meritorious.

This is all that can be asked of those who never can forget the illegality of the steps which seated Mr. Hayes, and must believe that he occupies his seat in full consciousness of those steps. And good Democrats, adhering to the fortunes and the purposes of their party, must all eventually stand together on this idea. The sooner we understand this, the better.

Housekeepers will be glad to learn that Sugar is declining, and has got back to the New York quotations of two months ago. Raw sugars according to the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, are in apathetic condition, and refiners, having fair supplies and dull sales, are indifferent to increasing their stocks, and glad to make some concessions. This will be good news in this abundant fruit season.

A villainous attempt was made recently to blow up the office of the Wilmington *Star* by tampering with the steam engine which runs the press. The carefulness of the engineer discovered the attempt in time thwart it. We hope no wicked Bourbon was at the bottom of it.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A Berlin correspondent of the *News* states that the Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 14,459 men killed and wounded up to August 9th.

The *News* special from Athens contains the following: "The Turkish massacres awaken a horror and indignation here that it is difficult to describe. It is equally difficult to estimate the consequences."

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Adrianople states that the Russians have evacuated Elova and Babrova, and nearly all the country up to Tirnova. Suleiman Pasha's advance guard is close to Gabrova. He has received heavy reinforcements from Constantinople.

A Russian official telegram, dated 13th August, announces that the Czar has joined the Grand Duke Nicholas at that place.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Gold and Stock Telegraph company publishes the following:

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Bucharest says there is a fever epidemic in the Russian army; and in the Bulgarian army it is increasing; troops also in want of food, and they refuse pay unless they can receive it in coin of their own country. They threaten to surrender to the Turks unless they are paid in coin as demanded. The present state of affairs in the army is very alarming.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—An official telegram received from the Grand Duke Nicholas shows that his headquarters are now at Goring Stadedene, probably the same as Studen, 12 miles south of Sistova. The telegram states that Gen. Gourko's entire loss from July 14th to August 1st was 10 officers and 181 men killed, 27 officers and 706 men wounded, and 157 missing. The Bulgarian legion also lost 22 officers and 600 men.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 17.—A large iron safe, weighing over seven thousand pounds, on being removed yesterday afternoon into the office of Hardee, Son & Co., on Bay street, fell, crushing through the upper and lower platforms fronting the office, to the ground floor, killing one man (a negro) instantly, and wounding seven others, three or four mortally, among them Mr. James Daley.

RICHMOND, August 16.—Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, Attorney General of Virginia, died at 4:30 P. M., after two days' illness from hemorrhage of the bowels, aged 72. He was renominated for the same position by the Conservative Convention last week, at which time he was in apparent good health, and made one of the best speeches before that body in accepting the nomination. He had been in public life over forty years, during which time he has held numerous places of the highest trust. He was recognized as one of the best legal minds of the State. The community is greatly shocked at his sudden death.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News* reports a fight in Mexico, recently, between the Kickapoo & Lipan Indians, in which seventeen Lipans were killed.

Mexican troops are concentrating at Camargo, opposite Ringgold barracks.

A special from Fort Clark to the same paper says that Mexican cattle thieves drove one hundred and fifty head of cattle across the Rio Grande on the 14th inst.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6m.

Choice Fresh Grapes.

THE undersigned will send a supply of Fresh Grapes every morning to the stores of Messrs Rosemond & Son and George Laws, Jr.

H. P. JONES.

August 22rd tf.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of the University will begin THURSDAY, AUGUST 23th.

Candidates for admission should, if possible, present themselves for examination promptly on the morning of that day.

For Catalogues, &c., apply to Prof. GEO. T. WINSTON, Secretary.

KEMP P. BATTLE, PRESIDENT.

Chapel Hill, aug. 15, 2t.

GET THE BEST.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

Daily, one year,	$5,00
Weekly, one year,	1,00

Send Postal Card for Sample Copy.

Address THE RALEIGH NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

aug 15 tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I was urged in 1870-71, by many friends and fellow prisoners in the Holden—Kirk War to write its history, but other duties and engagements forbade the undertaking.

I now propose to do so, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the expense of publication.

All wars have a secret, as well as a public history. The public history and causes of war are always known to the public.

The secret history and causes of war are known only to those who make and inaugurate it, and to the few who stand where they can see behind the curtain.

The public causes of war are generally false, while the secret and hidden causes are sure to be true. He reads history to little advantage who does not read and understand the secret causes of the war about which he reads.

The lessons of history are too apt to be lost upon posterity. Men will not learn by the bitter experience of others.

If the lesson of the seven years war in 1776 had not been lost upon the people of the United States, they could not have been so easily and joyously hurried into the late war.

Counting in Hayes and counting out Tilden was, to be sure, a good cause of war, it, forsooth, good cause can be shown for Christian men butchering each other, to determine who should rule and revel in the spoils of government and party.

It requires no ken of a prophet to foretell that the Holden-Kirk war will be often repeated in this country.

The Republicans now charge that "the late war was simply the Democratic party refusing to give up and surrender the offices of government, when they were defeated at the polls in 1860; and as proof of it, they say, if the Democratic candidate Breckenridge had been elected, there had been neither secession or war."

This is denied by Mr. Stephens and all Democrats of his school.

When the Republican party was defeated in November 1876, Grant and the leaders grasped tighter the sword, and marched troops to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, where they had been defeated at the polls.

The leaders would fight rather than surrender the government.

The repeated confessions of Gov. Holden to more than one minister of the gospel discloses the secret history of the Holden-Kirk war, and contradicts the public reasons given for this war by those who inaugurated it.

In England for more than seven hundred years the fight has been which family should rule and riot in the spoils of government; Tudors or Stewarts, Lancaster or York, Cavalier or Roundhead, Charles or Cromwell.

In America the fight will be which party shall rule, and, as in this Holden-Kirk war, the sword will be appealed to, to decide the question; hence the necessity of the people reading and understanding the history of this first war; not upon government alone, but upon human society and civilization itself, to win a political triumph and carry the election.

Price of the work One Dollar payable upon delivery of the book.

Subscription may be made upon Postal cards giving name of subscribers and Post Office. JOSIAH TURNER.

aug. 22nd '77, Hillsboro, N. C.

E. H. POGUE,

Tobacco Manufacturer,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

OFFERS to the trade the following brands of Tobacco:

ANTELOPE, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb
LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb.
RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb.
DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 8 to lb.
OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 3 to lb.
"OUR FRANK" and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 to lb. in 18 lb caddies.
"SUN CURED" and "POGUE'S BEST," 6 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies.

The best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

August 1 3m.

VALUABLE

MILLS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PRIVATE SALE, at terms made suitable to the purchaser, those *VALUABLE MILLS*

Situated on Eno River, five miles East of Hillsboro, formerly known as the Holden and Lyon Mills.

No portion of the Mills are in operation except the Corn Mill; but the Wheat Mill, a building 50 by 30, could easily be put in order.

There is a new dam, built of rock and cemented.

On the premises, below the present Mills, there is still better site for a Mill, and one well suited for a Factory.

Attached to the property is a tract of 64 acres of VALUABLE LAND, all heavily timbered with the exception of twenty three acres; affording an abundance of excellent timber, or a fine range for hogs.

For terms, apply to THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

aug. 8 '77 1mp'd. Hillsboro, N. C.

READ THIS & CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING,

Graining, Marbling, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Glazing.

Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Specialty.

Country work done and part of the payment taken in Barter.

All work done in first class style. Come and see me before going elsewhere, or address

W. B. JONES,

P. O. Box 34. Hillsboro, N. C.

Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop. july 25

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS, J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,

MAIN STREET,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THE

The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND

All Classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President,
C. B. ROOT, Vice President,
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.

dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Brewster's

COTTON KING

COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his Stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 20th July.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 20 3m.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on

Monday, 16th of July 1877,

and continue twenty weeks.

For particulars address,

BROWER & BRADSHAW,
Caldwell Institute,
july 4. N. C.

GIVEN AWAY.

4 OZ. FRESH TURNIP SEED of any one variety, to every new subscriber to "N. C. FARMER. Only $1,00 per year.

JAS. H. ENNISS, Pub.

Aug. 1, 2m; Raleigh, N. C.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder

WEDNESDAY.....AUG. 23 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year, $1.50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

See ad. of H. P. Jones; daily supply of fresh grapes.

Personal.

The Rev. F. M. Hubbard D. D. for a number of years before the war, professor of Belles Lettres at the University of N C. officiated in St. Matthew's on Sunday.

Johnstone Jones Esq; of the *News*, spent Sunday here.

Dr. William Strudwick, now of Wadesboro, is here on a brief visit.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepherd of Tyrrell co. is also here, and Mr. James A. Bryan and family of Newbern are the guests of Mr. James Parks.

See ad. of John Laws & Son, who offer for sale every variety of tin ware; and also do good work in sheet iron. They turn out most excellent flues and fixtures for tobacco barns, and planters will do well to call on them. We can recommend the house with great confidence.

See ad. of Josiah Turner which offers rare prospect of interest and information from one who was an active participant in the Holden-Kirk War of which he proposes to treat.

See ad. of Miss Mangum's School.—too late for farther notice this week.

Rosemond's new store is nearly completed,—a prodigy of despatch in this community.

Dried fruit is coming in freely; and if the weather remains clear the quantity dried throughout the country will be immense. But prices every where are low.

Mars Hill Church.

A protracted meeting has been held at this Church during the last ten days under the charge of the Revs. Messrs Vernon and Ford, assisted by the Rev. Mr Dodson. Much interest was manifested, the attendance being always large, and there were a considerable number who connected themselves with the Church.

Arms for the Guards.

The Orange Guards last week received their supply of guns and a part of their accoutrements. The guns are bronzed Springfield breech loaders. The Company numbers fifty on its rolls, and under Capt. H. P. Jones is attaining good proficiency in drill. We do not know that it will be ready to go to the Fair in October; but will be there if possible.

The Guards want uniforms, or aid to get them. Cannot the ladies, always active in good works, help them out with some of their charming exhibitions?

A Grand Excursion

from the Seashore to the Mountains will start from Morehead City on Monday the 27th inst, passing Durham at 3.37 a. m. on the morning of the 28th. Hillsboro at 4.53 a. m. and Company Shops at 6.25. Train will run as far as Henry, the terminus of the W. N. C. R. R. at the foot of the Mountains. Fare from Durham to Henry $5.60, from Hillsboro $5, and from Shops $4.70. Tickets good until Sept. 6th for any train.

Fine Peaches.

A distinguished farmer of this vicinity, one who is successful in exacting from nature more than she is wont to yield to less skilful men, but who is too modest to permit his name to be used, has presented us with two peaches, the largest we have ever seen, weighing a pound each, and perfect in shape and beautiful in color, measuring 10½ inches in circumference.

Inspector General Gorman, and Officer Lamond of the Internal Revenue Department passed through here on Friday on official business. Nothing "smelt" out in Orange that we hear of.

Thistles require radical treatment to remove them, and so do Boils and Pimples. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is a radical blood searcher curing all skin eruptions.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discover to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No persons suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc; can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist Dr. O. Hooker, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Also for sale by Stephen A. While, Mebaneville.

The following letter from a former resident of Hillsboro will be read with interest by his old friends, and the pretty picture he paints of eastern attractions may make pleasant impression upon the minds. Yet, to our apprehension, we think few will listen seriously to the voice of the charmer, since, whatever be the exactions made by much of the soil of Orange upon the labors of the husbandman, there is such a rare combination here of all the blessings attendant upon intelligent industry, that few will be tempted to shun the evils they are well acquainted with, to fly to those they may well imagine only to be concealed under the bright but thin coloring of the partial painter

We have no doubt Beaufort county is all the writer pourtrays it to be. In our ignorance of other localities, we are apt to generalize too promptly, and to condemn the whole eastern section of the State in one summary conviction, as the land of agues, and musquitoes and bad water, and general irredeemable misery and discomfort. This is decidedly wrong. Our eastern country, though generally flat, is not all swamp, nor is it all pine barren or glaring sand. It contains much the richest land in the State, and the great variety of its products, and the ease of cultivation, the proximity or convenience of access to market, and a general healthfulness give it wonderful attractions which we hope will in a little time fill up all water places with a vigorous foreign or Northern emigration.

But we have no population to give away. We, too, invite immigration, and our people will agree with us that no region in North Carolina would less justify its citizens in looking for homes elsewhere, than the county of Orange.

The days of emigration from Orange are over.

AURORA, BEAUFORT Co; N. C.
Aug. 2nd 1877.

Editor of the Recorder.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND.

It pains me to hear of our native born citizens preparing to pull up stakes and seek homes in the distant West or any where else. I feel that my duty will not be performed unless I tell them of this goodly land. Remembering, as I do, how incessantly and arduously I have seen many of my former old countrymen of good and true old Orange labor day after day the long year around for a mere subsistence, I ought not to keep silence, when I can look out of my window, or ride, or walk, or sail around and see farms producing from 6 to 14 barrels of corn, or 400 to 900 of lint cotton to the acre, with half or less than half the labor they do. I have long thought about telling them, but would conclude to wait longer and see better. This waiting has lasted over 5 years now, and they must be told. I beg you to tell them how infinitely they can improve their situation by coming here. But I can almost hear, it seems, some of them say O, O, it is too sickly, water is too bad, too many mosquitoes &c, &c, &c. Now to all such, please say that they know the writer and know that he will not mislead them. Many of them know that much of my boyhood and manhood life was spent in Hillsboro. That in the good old town and surrounding country I practised medicine, and very much to their satisfaction. This a healthier country than that; this is the healthiest country I ever lived in. I have been living here over 5 years; during this time I have seen only 2 or 3 cases of Dysentery, 4 or 5 of Pleurisy and Pneumonia, 8 or 10 mild cases of Dysentery; not one of Typhoid disease of any kind. Of all the sickness which I have seen only 4 or 5 cases have been severe; and not one fatal case produced by a local cause. *We have very little sickness of any kind;* the most that we do have is chill and fever from the middle of July until frost, and most of this is so easily managed that a doctor is seldom called in. This is a very poor location for a doctor; but it is the very best for a farmer that I have ever seen. It is a remarkably honest community too, a theft of any kind being a very rare occurrence; corn cribs are frequently never locked, and cotton is of easy access to rogues, and so of everything else. Large vessels come up into the very heart of the fine lands, so that a communication with a market is easy, always ready, and cheap—water is abundant and like every where else some is good and some bad. I daily drink as good water as I was accustomed to up the country, and better than a great deal of it. Near by me is as good water, as and perhaps cooler than, the celebrated old "Mountain Spring." Mosquitos are a little troublesome in Summer when the wind prevails, for several days, from the East, which is not often. *One mosquito is troublesome to me.* They are perhaps as bad at my house as anywhere, about here, living as I do in 100 yards of the creek (which is here 210 yards wide) and in 50 or less of a swamp. They are never so troublesome as to cause my children to put up nets to sleep under, although the nets are in the house ready prepared for use. I am anxious for your people to come down here and take a look, being satisfied that they will be pleased. I have no land, nor any interest in any, to sell, but will take pleasure in helping them to look and buy if they want to. They can buy on a favorable credit if they wish to. I will take pleasure in answering any inquiries and giving any information I can.

My address is Dr. Roscoe Hooker, Aurora, Beaufort conty, N. C.

RO. HOOKER.

Orange Guards will meet for drill at Cooley's shop every Monday night at 8 p m; at Webb's warehouse every Saturday afternoon at ½ past 5. Official notice next week

INFERIOR COURTS.

The question of the adoption of an Inferior Court for the several counties of the State as authorised by Act of the last Legislature is not so completely dead or disposed of as some of our contemporaries seem to think, some Magistrates of this county at least having opinions of their own on the subject, and being desirous to have a little more time for reflection before deciding absolutely against it.

As we have said before, in the abstract, we are and have been decidedly in favor of the restoration of a proper system of County Courts, and we think that idea was a dominant one in the country in sustaining the demand for a Constitutional Convention. But whether the system framed by the last Legislature supplies the want is open to discussion. We feel its imperfections, and therefore have not thought it wise to urge the adoption of the system for ourselves unless there was that popular sense of its necessity which must be satisfied by action. We can advise this much; that as there is much good even in the imperfect bill now in force, it would be wisdom to be in no haste to decide absolutely and irrevocably against it, but to wait and move deliberately; and in the mean time, look more closely into the question, and see if there are not such merits in the present law as will justify it as a foundation for further improvements.

One thing must strike every suitor in the present Superior Courts, which is, the very subordinate position the civil business bears to the criminal docket. However trival criminal cases may be, they must take precedence, on grounds of humanity to the offender and on grounds of economy to the county. But the civil rights of parties to suits are of vastly more interest to them than can be the guilt or innocence, the confinement or freedom of the class whose offences fill the jails and occupy the Courts. The concerns of property, the exigencies of estates, the enforcements of contracts, all demand their equal share of attention which is denied them practically by the precedence given to criminal cases; and suits are postponed term after term to the fearful accumulation of costs, or else settled out of Court by reference under a necessity which is compulsory but seldom satisfactory. Now, the establishment of the Inferior Court comes in as a relief to this trouble. It take charge of all the fower grade of crime, and disposes of it; relieving at the same time the Superior Couts of the costs, which are transferred to the other courts, to this extent not adding an item of expense to the Inferior Courts.

There is no question, also, that the County expenses may be materially diminished by the more speedy disposition of prisoners to be made by the Inferior Court. Each prisoner costs the county fifty cents a day. There are now twelve prisoners in Orange jail whose average term of imprisonment by the opening of the next term of the Superior Court will have been three months each,—ninety days, or $45 for each one, or $540, for the whole.

The cost of an Inferior Court may be about $300 for each term. Two terms a year, or one intermediate between each term of the Superior Court, might be sufficient. The saving is jail fees, and the reduction of expenses in the Superior Courts by the transfer of its minor cases to the court below, would jointly so lessen county expense as to make it scarcely appreciably more than under the present system.

At present we will add no more except to hope that there will be no hasty action either one way or the other. It is a new question, and let ample time be given for consideration.

Edinburg Review.

The July number, published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York is before us with a very rich repast. We have read with much pleasure several of the articles, the first, the life and correspondence of Kleber, being one of the most interesting, because giving a just prominence, most unjustly withheld, from one of the greatest of Napoleon's wonderful constellation of great generals. Kleber has passed into history mainly by virtue of his position as Governor of Egypt after the departure of Buonaparte, and is remembered for his tragic assassination. Yet Kleber was a soldier in the field as brave as Ney as brilliant as Murat, and as circumspect as Soult; and he was a diplomat as keen, and a savant as learned as any in that band of wonderful men born, or trained, to adapt themselves to the marvellous and varied services of the "man of destiny." But Kleber was too humane to suit the measureless demand for blood by his ambitious master; he was too independent and outspoken to be the supple tool of the new master of Europe; and the servile adulation of biographers has agreed to accept the standard fixed by the irritation of Napoleon until the present biographer has pleasantly done the work of jussice.

"The Indian famines" is a vivid statistical exhibition of the visitations which scourge India so frequently, and which set at nought the persistent efforts of the English people to build up the Indian cotton culture as a rival to that of the United States.

"Venice defended" is an excellent article upon the polity of a people too little valued for really great qualities while loaded with the odium of its later day tyrannies. Venice, in this article, stands out in a new character, and stands redeemed.

We have no space to notice the several other very interesting articles.

See the ad. of Leonard Scott Co. on first page.

DESIRE.

I must have what you owe me at once. There is no excuse for you not paying now. The country is full of everything to pay with. If you cannot pay now, you never intend to do so. I have given out a good many accounts in the last few days for collection, and am determined to have every account on the books settled at once.

I am tired selling goods to parties allowing accounts to stand twelve months, and then wait six or twelve months again for corn or wheat or other produce to advance in price before they can pay part on their bills.

I think some of you have treated me badly.

This is the last notice of the kind I shall give through the paper.

C. M. PARKS.

Aug. 23rd.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the improvement of the blood, and since a deteriative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive process, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

Inquest.

Dr. T. J. Wilson, Coroner of Orange County was summoned to Durham on Wednesday last to hold an inquest upon the body of a female who had died there suddenly the day before. It appears that the unfortunate woman had reached Durham on Monday, having walked from Raleigh, and taken lodging with a colored woman. During her stay, she had drank somewhat freely, and had also eaten heartily. Shortly after eating dinner on Tuesday, she went into a bar room, and asked for liquor, which she drank to the extent of her means, and a colored man paid for three more glasses. She was compelled to leave the bar room, and went towards the rail road depot and sat down, but soon after rose, and immediately fell in a fit. Drs. Thomas and Blacknall were soon in attendance, but were unable to relieve strangulation and she soon died.

The verdict of the Jury, held the next day was that "the deceased came to her death from strangulation, by undigested food during vomitting superinduced by intoxication, and probable epileptic convulsion."

Upon her person were found several letters to Miss Emilia Horne, care Dr. R. L. Raison, Medical Superintendent, N. Y. C. Lun. Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N. Y. which letters will be in charge of the Coroner. There were also found twenty cents in money.

Her body was taken charge of by the Mayor for interment.

Evidence before the Jury of inquest established the fact of the very respectable parentage of the deceased. She appeared to be between 25 and 30 years of age.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father Mr. John Walker, on the 8th inst by G. R. Long Esq; Mr. Thomas Lashley and Miss Caroline Walker, all of Orange County.

At the residence of the bride's father on July 19th by J. H. Cates Esq; Mr. James H. Lloyd, of Orange to Miss Sallie Thompson of Alamance.

Miss Mangum's Private Home School.

MISS PATTIE MANGUM will re-open her School for Girls at her residence in Orange County, on the 21st of September 1877.

Her most earnest efforts will not be wanting to promote the high moral, and mental culture of those entrusted to her care.

For particulars address
Miss PATTIE MANGUM.
Flat River.
aug. 22. tf. Orange Co., N. C.

J. LAWS & SON.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Tin-Ware, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper Work &c.
ROOFING AND GUTTERING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE.

Below, find some of our prices: Roofing $7,75 per square. Guttering 18 cents per foot.
Tobacco Shapes, 35 cents.
Fruit Cans, (quarts,) 90 cents per dozen.
Sheet Iron work at very low prices.
All kinds of work in our line done in the best style by experienced workman.
Give us a call before trying elsewhere, as we mean business. aug. 14. 3m.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.
IS now receiving her
SPRING SUPPLY OF
MILLENERY
Fancy Goods and Notions.
TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

BROWN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.
April 18 1877. **ALL ABOARD.**

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.
Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock,

Black Silks at 60, 75, 85, 90c, $1.25, $1.30, $1.50, $1,75, $2, $2,25, $2,50, $2,75 and $3, per yard;
Wide Black Lining-Silk at 35c. per yard worth 75c;
Gray and Black Striped Silks at 75c worth $1 per yard;
Black and Blue and Brown and Black Striped Silks at 75c. per yard worth $1;
Brown and Black Striped Silk at 90c. per yard worth $1,25;
Black and White Plaid Silks at 75c. worth $1 per yard;
Black and White and Black and Gray Striped Silks at 75 and 90c. per yard worth $1 and 1,25
Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 90c, and $1 worth 1,25 and 1,50;
Colored Figured and Striped Grenadines at 5, 6¼, 8⅓ and 10c. per yard worth more than double the money;
Black Striped Grenadines at 12½ and 16⅔c. per yard worth 20 and 30c,
Black Iron Grenadines at 20c worth 30c, and 25 worth 40c., at 30c. worth 50c. per yard;
Handsome Lawns at 10, 12½, 15, and 25c;
3Sconcets at 15c. per yard for very handsome styles;
Calicoes at 5, 6¼ and 8⅓c. per yard—all less than than the wholesale prices;
Knickerbocker Printed Cambrics at 11c. per yard—cost 14⅔c. by the ca e;
Domestic Ginghams at 8⅓, 10 and 12½c. per yard worth 12½, 15 and 16⅔c; per yard,
Wash Poplins, at 6¼c, Plaid Poplins at 8⅓c., Striped Delaines at 12½c. and a general reduction in all kinds of FANCY DRESS GOODS for ladies and children;
Double-Width Black Alpacas at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 50c, and up to $1,25 per yard;
Chinese Grass Cloth at 6¼ and 10c. per yard worth 10 and 15⅔c. per yard;
Australian Crepe at 25, 50, 60 and 75c per yard, worth 25c. per yard more; this is the cheapest mourning goods manufactured;
Bargains in Cashmeres, Tamises, Bombazines, Delaines, and other Dress Goods suitable for mourning;
Lace striped Victoria Lawn at 12⅔c. worth 20c. per yard;
Check Muslins at 18 and 25c. per yard worth 30 and 40c;
Real French Piqué at 25c. per yard reduced from 75c;
Genuine Turkey Red Table Damask (or Wine Cloth) at 75c. per yard worth $1; extra qualities at $1 and 1,25 worth 1,50 and 1,75;
Linen Damask for Table Cloth at 37½, 50, 75c. $1, and up to $2 per yard; also, Linen Damask Table Cloths from two to five yards long;
Linen Damask Napkins at 50, 75,, $1, 1,25, 1,50 and up to $6 per dozen; particular attention is called to the extra size at $3,50 worth 5 per dozen;
Linen Damask Towels from $2.50 to $10 per dozen;
Linen Sheeting, superior quality, 10-4 wide, at $1 per yard, would be cheap at 1,25; also, bargains in Pillow-Case Linen;
Crepe Veils in all qualities and sizes; also, a large assortment of Crepe Collars at about half of their value;
Mourning Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves;
Linen Lap Robes at $1, 1,25, 2 and 2,50 worth 25 per cent. more;
Linen Drillings at 12½, 16⅔, 20 and 25c, all very cheap;
All kinds of goods for Boys' and Men's wear—the cheapest yet offered;
Furnishing Goods for gentleman in great variety at low prices;
Note Paper in boxes—twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four Envelopes—at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40c., and up to $1 per box.
Bleached, Unbleached, Blue, Brown, and Turkey Red Knitting Cotton;
White Matting at 20, 25, 30 and 35c. per yard;
Red-check Matting at 25, 30, 35 and 40c. per yard
Fancy Matting at 50 and 60c. per yard worth 75c—we now offer the cheapest Matting of the season;
Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Hassocks, Window Shades—all very cheap—it will pay you well to examine this stock before making your purchases elsewhere;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 16⅔, 20, 25 and up to $1 per yard;
Marseilles Quilts at $2,50 and $3, reduced from $3, and 3;
Ready Made Dresses for Ladies—in this line we show the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock in this city;
Ladies' Garments—such as Night Gowns, Chemises, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Skirts, and Aprons—in great variety, and at very low prices;
Hammocks—large size and good quality;
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts and Bustles, of the latest styles;
Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Lunch Baskets, Shawl Straps, Trunk Straps—all at low prices;
Ruffling and Ruffles in endless variety at the lowest prices;
Hamburg Edgings at 5, 6¼, 8⅓, 10, 13½, 15, 20, 25c., and up to $1,25 per yard—these goods are thirty per cent. below regular prices;
Table Covers in great variety—some as low as $1 for all wool cover;
Piano Covers—a large assortment—some as low as $3,50;
Sash and Trimming Ribbon—the largest assortment at the lowest prices in the State;
Colored Trimming Laces at 5c. worth 25. per yard;
Everlasting Embroidery Trimming at 50c. for a piece of 12 yards worth 10c a yard, and no mistake;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging 25c for a piece of 18 yards worth 50c a yard;
Colored Linen Embroidery for dresses at 5 worth 10c. per yard, at 25c worth 50c.
Sewing Machine Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Also Sewing Machine Needles for all of the leading machines at 4c.; Singer Machine Needles, 5c.;
Clark's and Coats's Spool-cotton;
All kinds of Linen-collars and Cuffs for ladies and gentlemen;
SHIRTS of our own manufacture, real Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish linen, at $1; have only to be Laundried before using;
Sheetings, and Shirtings, and thousands of other articles, to be sold at reduced prices.

You can find all that you want at our store, and at the lowest prices; so you can avoid shopping around to supply your wants. We have but one price, and that the lowest.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., or upon the receipt of the cash or its equivalent. Parties ordering goods to be sent by mail will please enclose sufficient to pay the postage.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
aug 1. RICHMOND, VA.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE FALL SESSION of this
CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
Commences July 23rd 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
May 30. tf.

For Sale or Rent.
A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the corner of Queen and Wake Streets in the town of Hillsboro; containing eight rooms, all necessary outhouses and stables. A good well of water and fine garden on the premises.
For terms apply to
ISRAEL TURNER,
Or A. W. GRAHAM.
August 1, 3m.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.
FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.
OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.
YOUNG AMERICA
Corn & Cob Mills,
Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.
METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.
PATENT WELL FIXTURES.
The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.
Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,
The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.
Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.
For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.
Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.
Catalogues promptly mailed.
TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.
We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.
H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

CALL AT THE
DURHAM
HARDWARE STORE.
AND
SECURE BARGAINS!!
HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET-IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:
Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Fine Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Fine Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $40; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction
I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of
Hardware
At
C. A. Hart's,
may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS.
HAIR JEWELRY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

Thomas C. Hayes,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.
WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.
Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.
BARTER taken for work at market prices.
Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.
June 6th 3m.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21 1y.

A. W. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY ..... AUG. 22 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

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At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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1 square 3 months $3—6 months $5—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
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Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $85
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $90—12 mo. $160

FEEDING.

One of the most important subjects to all farmers and stock-raisers is, how to feed their stock. I have always been opposed to chop or cut feed of any kind; that is, as commonly used and understood by the public generally. Invariably this kind of food is usually moistened, more or less, according to fancy and theory for its beneficial results. For my own satisfaction, a few years ago I visited many stables in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, and made special inquiries as to how they fed, and about the general health of their stock. I found one stable in Chicago that had sixty head of horses, and the stable had been run by the same person for eight years, during which time they had not fed one pound of hay, and not one pound of ground feed of any kind, except coarse wheat bran. The feed consisted of wheat, oat and rye straw, which ever the market afforded most favorably. Of this they had all they wanted, and were bedded with the same. They fed oats at morning and noon, and bran at night. There was not a horse in that stable, but had the general appearance of good health, and there was not a case of colic in the stable for six years, nor one that became stiffened from overdriving on the road. Both oats and bran were always fed dry. The logic of this is all in a nutshell. The horse returning to his stable, heated up from his drive, is not injured by giving him a peck of dry bran to eat. You can readily conceive the expense attending this mode of feeding. It will save twenty per cent. When you buy feed of millers or feed men, ground, it is invariably composed of refuse grain, screenings, sweepings, ect. This stuff is packed off on the poor dumb brute to eat: Then, when mixed up with second fine middlings (which is worth very little so far as any nutriment is concerned) put upon the cut straw and thoroughly moistened with water, a horse would have to eat three-fourths of a bushel of this abominable stuff to supply the place and nutriment of four quarts of good oats. This often subjects the poor animal to distress of the stomach from gastric derangment produced by damaged grain which readily ferments as soon as moistened. Horses that are troubled with chronic cough, if fed upon straw, good clean oats, and coarse wheat bran, dry, thrive well. It is the food for the horse for any purpose. The process of masticating dry food keeps the organs of secretion in a healthy action. The use of roots in their season, also grass, or any succulent food is proper, but when you grind up a lot of damaged grain, or the so-called chop, moistened, to overtax the gastric juice of the stomach for its digestion (which causes derangements of various kinds), it is all improper. In ourselves it would be called dissipation. Good timothy hay and coarse wheat bran, with moderate exercise, will keep a horse in fine condition.

MAKING MANURE.—Upon no question in agriculture is there so much depending as in the preservation and manufacture of manure. It has been truthfully said that the manure heap is the farmer's bank, and upon the size of this depends all his operations. This statement is as true as an axiom in mathematics, and we, as New England farmers, (a large portion of us at least) must plead guilty of an improvident use of the materials within our reach for increasing our farm bank stock. Farmers often buy commercial manures worthless in their composition, while they throw away and waste materials which are of great value as food for vegetation. The many little streams that run out of the barnyard and other places around the buildings, in the spring, bearing away plant food into the highways, often might be stopped and absorbed with something, when it would be found equal to the solid part of the manure. Besides the great waste that is constantly going on which should be stopped there are many things that could be collected and made into manure—leaves from the forest, muck from the swamp, and, where a great amount of swamp hay is fed to the cattle, the refuse from the cattle cribs. If your soil is a heavy clay, sand can be used to great advantage for bedding purposes and for the pig pens. And on light soils, clay can be used, perhaps, not as an absorbent, but it can be drawn to great advantage directly upon the fields where it can be spread and cultivated or ploughed in. Great results are often thus obtained, especially upon grass crops. I have seen the yield increased three-fold in this way. Then, most farmers formerly yarded their cattle during the summer months while now, amongst many, it has become the practice to tie them up and bed them with something to absorb the liquid manure. Farmers by neglecting to save fertilizers within their reach, make as an excuse, that they cannot cultivate certain crops because they lack for manure when they often waste enough for such a purpose. A farmer once told me that he should like to cultivate more fruit if he had the manure when at that time, he was annually wasting enough to manure a large orchard. In every family of five or six persons, enough might be saved from the sink spout to manure quite a garden. The weeds, potato-tops, and everything available should be collected in a heap and the slops turned upon it. This makes one of the best manures for all kinds of fruit trees, vines, and garden vegetables and can be made with very little trouble. If every farmer should resolve to save everything of a manual nature from the barn and house the coming season, the amount paid for commercial manures might be sensibly diminished.—*A. E. Farmer.*

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. This is more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

Never frighten sheep, if it possible to avoid it.

Separate all weak, thin or sick sheep, in the fall from those that are strong, and give them special care.

If any sheep is hurt catch it at once and wash the wound with a healing lotion. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters, tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

If a sheep is lame, examine his foot, clean out between the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.

Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe.

Keep none but the best and see that they are properly attended to.

The editor of the London Horticulturist asserts that among all the fertilizers proposed for the grape, none embody more of the necessary ingredients than bone meal. It should be applied as early in the season as possible. About a ton to the acre makes a dressing that will prove valuable for two or three years. In the West, as a rule, the necessity for the phosphates is not yet felt to any considerable degree. Where it is so, bone meal is to be recommended. One thousand pounds ought to make itself felt for years.

Interior stock consume more than they are worth. It costs no more to raise improved breads than scrubs. It requires a little more money to begin with—that's all.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

PIANOS Magnificent $650 ROSEWOOD Pianos $175, fine Rosewood Upright Pianos (little used) cost $800 only $125, must be sold. Parlor Organs 2 Stops $46, 9 Stops $65, 12 Stops only $75. Nearly New 4 Set Reed 12 Stop Sub Bass & Octave Coupler Organs, cost over $650, only $55. Lowest Prices ever offered sent on 15 days test trial. You ask why I offer so cheap? I reply Hard Times. Result sales over 1,000,000 annually. War commenced by monopolists. Beware anonymous Circular. Write for explanation. Battle raging. Full particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Charlotte Institute,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Rev. S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Principal.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed with a full corps of efficient instructors, on 28th Sept. 1877. Board and tuition per term $100. For catalogue write to Tiddy's Bookstore, Charlotte, N. C.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,
Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
Drugs, Essential Oils, &c.
88 William St., New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THOSE TERRIBLE HEADACHES Generated by obstructed secretions, and to which ladies are especially subject, can always be relieved, and their recurrence prevented by the use of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,
Procurable at all drug stores.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE!
Of the BEST LAND in AMERICA, near the Great Union Pacific Railroad.
A FARM FOR $200
In easy payments with low rates of interest.
SECURE IT NOW.
Full particulars sent free,
Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
Omaha, Neb.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TUTT'S PILLS
A Noted Divine says
They are worth their weight in gold.
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.55 A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.28 P. M.
" Dundee,	12.46 "
" Burkeville,	5.35 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.43 P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.30 A. M.
" Burkville	10.46 "
" Dundee,	2.55 P. M,
" Danville	2.59 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.15 "
" Air-Line Junc'n.	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P. M.	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.44p m	Ar. 12.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
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Leave Greensboro	5.50 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.55 "

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